SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 4th November 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

we cannot vouch for the authenticity of this statement, and we have since heard that some persons of different tribes have been taken up on suspicion, of having assisted in the participation of this foul act. The Coroners inquest found a verdict of wilful murder against person or persons unknown.

Calcutta.

Extract of a letter from the Camp near Salooknee, September 17, 1818.

"We have been moving all over this desart "territory of the Bhattees, and Sheikawauttees "for the last two months, without honor—or "pleasure—No enemy to be seen—The inha- "bitants have fled the country, leaving "their mud and pucka forts and walled "towns, to be occupied by our troops—We "are badly off for provisions and often "meet with scanty supplies of water; even "this desart has not escaped the ravages of "the Cholera Morbus.—Part of the division "will shortly return to Cantonments."

Madras.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 17th 1818.

The Flag Staff of *Fort St. George* was lowered on Thursday, as is usual on the approach of the Monsoon. The weather, however, continues mild for the season. The following Ships still remain in the roads.

Lady Castlereagh, Captain G. Weltden; (expected to sail for England on Tuesday)— *Cornwall*, Captain Harris; (proceeds to England about the latter end of this month)— *David Scott*, Captain W. Hunter; *Neptune*, Captain R. Carns; *Georgiana*, Captain E. Oakes; *Hyperion*, Captain W. Lashley; *Frances*, (Amercian) Capt. S. Swift.

Brigs— *Experiment*, Captain Gopffort; *Adventure*, Captain J. Robson; *Lark*, Captain A. Ogg; *Ruby*, Captain George; *Frances Anne*, Captain R. Johnson; *Dotterel*, Captain Fish; *John Shore*, Captain Russell; *Findorf*, (American) Captain Gibbs,

Nothing from Ceylon since our last, but there is every reason to conclude, that the late insurrection has been wholly suppressed— Part of H. M. 89th Regiment, has already returned to this presidency, and marched this morning to Wallajabad, under the command of Major Baird.— The Head quarters of that Regiment, under Colonel Fraser, also arrived yesterday afternoon, on board the *Barkworth*, Captain Chillingsworth, which left Trincomalie on the 12th inst'ant.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 22.

CAPE BRETON.

Mr. Bennet gave notice of a motion for Wednesday, respecting Cape Breton.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved to refer certain miscellaneous accounts to the committee.

Mr. Warre wished for accounts of payments received from France, by way of indemnity.

After a few words from Mr. Tierney,

Mr. Arbuthnot said, he thought the proposition would come better in the ways and means' committee.

Accounts of the Military Asylum at Chelsea, &c. were referred to the committee.

Mr. Bennet was desirous of some information respecting the situations of medical officers, who had given their assistance at the battle of Waterloo. By the old practice in the army, they share prize-money, according to the rank with military officers, and the principle appeared just, though they were not so imminently exposed to personal dangers: but by some new regulation he understood that the medical officers employed in laborious duties at Brussels, who had in six weeks restored 5,000 wounded men to their regiments, were deprived of their share of prize-money, or other remuneration, according to the former practice. Yet many officers, and even General officers, who did not see the face of an enemy, but who travelled, perhaps, in their own postchaises to Paris, and were found at the theatres and the restaurateurs, did receive remunerations.

Lord Palmerston said that the medical officers of the part of the army engaged were entitled to their shares according to their rank. It was therefore a mistake to suppose there was any general prevention of remuneration. The order was confined to those engaged on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, and those who joined the army previous to its entry into Paris. Those who were only at Brussels were not thereby comprehended. By referring to the orders relating to the war in the Peninsula, it would be seen that the same system was followed. The payments there were confined to particular parts of the army: the first related to those who moved from Coimbra to the Douro; the second to the march on breaking up from Portugal; the third to the forces at Ciudad Rodrigo, and so on. It appeared to confine the system to the troops actually engaged on particular services. Many sick and wounded were brought to this country from the Peninsula, and if the rule alluded to was not applied strictly, it might be extended to the medical attendants at home. It was not unreasonable to expect that there might be a very severe conflict before our troops entered Paris, and those who came up in time must come with the prospect of a battle, as arduous perhaps as the former one. The system had been quite consistent with that which was practised in the Peninsular war

Mr. Bennet admitted some part of his lordship's views. It was true that, in the Peninsular war, the troops at Tarragona had nothing to claim in common with those on the Douro. But that did not apply to the medical staff remaining in the cities to attend to the cases of the wounded; and he thought that the medical men who remained at Brussels for that purpose, after the battle of Waterloo, had a right to their share.

Mr. Brougham alluded to the committee on the poor laws, and the poor settlement bill, now postponed till next session. It appeared that the committe limited their views only to three measures; and he was surprised that they had not taken a large view of the subject. At the same time he by no means undervalued their labours, or the excellent report which they had drawn up; he acknowledged their diligence and sagacity, and thought the house indebted to them for the foundations they had laid for further proceedings; but, if they wished to limit their efforts, he should give notice that this session, if possible, or at all events next session, should he then have the honour of a seat in the house, he should endeavour to lay before the house the results of all the attention he had been able to bestow upon this subject, either as to the limitations of the progress of the existing burdens, the narrowing of those limitations, or the measures necessary to equalise the burdens, so as to confine them to landholders, but to render their application more fair and general. He even hoped he might be enabled, this session, to call the attention of the house to the bills, which might stand over till next session. At present he was very busily engaged in inquiries up stairs.

M. Huskisson said the house would be obliged to the hon. gent. for any desirable suggestion. No subject was of more difficulty than that of considering the limiting the amount of the compulsory support of the poor. The committee up stairs had been much engaged upon it; but additional measures, he admitted, were necessary to check the progress of the evil felt and complained of. He had no doubt of the disposition of the committee to examine the subject. He must protest against the idea that the committee were, against doing any thing, more being done than what they had stated already. He was favourable to doing more; but the hon. gentleman himself admitted there were great difficulties.

Mr. Brougham was glad that he had misunderstood the intentions of the committee in some degree, as to the three measures recommended; but he had thought they would have done something more this session. He was pleased, however, to find they did not wish to shut the door against further measures, but rather disposed, to forward what other steps appeared desirable. He wished to check the progress of the evil; but he must look to circumstances more remote, to render limitations, as at present, unnecessary.

The house then went into the committee.

14,466l. were voted for works at Holyhead, &c.

On Mr. Arbuthnot's motion for 3,000l. for works at Lyme,

Mr. Gordon objected, as he could not see why it should be granted to Lyme rather than to Exmouth, Poole or other ports. A good port was a good thing certainly for any coast town; but why pay public money particularly to Lyme Regis? If any gentleman agreed with him in his objections, he would take the sense of the house on the grant.

Mr. Arbuthnot said a correspondence had taken place between the Treasury and the Board of Ordnance on the subject of the works at Lyme, and the Treasury did not think fit to ask the sum stated to be necessary for complete repairs, but proposed a smaller sum. Though on that account the work would not be so good, yet it would prove useful. The works at Lyme had fallen out of repair, and therefore required some restoration. Parliament had already agreed to the propriety of the principle of the measure.

Mr. Bankes understood that the violent storms last year had greatly injured the works, and that the damage could not be got over by the place, unless by assistance through parliament by loan or otherwise.

Mr. Bankes said that the storm had injured the harbour, and that without public assistance it would go to ruin.

Mr. Arbuthnot withdrew the motion for the purpose of reconsideration.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved 15,000l. for the purchase of 300 acres of land on Hounslow-heath, for the exercise of cavalry.

Mr. Warre said that, in the first place, it ought to be shown that there was no place of waste ground in the kingdom for the purpose; and, in the second place, that the 300 acres could not be purchased on lower terms.

Mr. Arbuthnot replied, that it was absolutely necessary to purchase some place. Wimbledon was obtained only upon lease, and the lease must be given up whenever the proprietors should bring an enclosure bill, which they were soon to do. There was no other ground that could be got but in Hounslow-heath, and the terms were as low as could be obtained.

Mr. Calvert spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. Calcraft doubted whether so much ground was necessary. Why should the ground be larger than was necessary for the number of cavalry which the barracks there could accomodate? He certainly would take the sense of the committee on the subject.

Colonel Wood said there was no other place in the kingdom fit for exercising a brigade of cavalry. During the war, the only brigade in the kingdom had been at Ipswich and Woodbridge. The barracks at Hampton-court and at Windsor were available, as well as the barracks tv Hounslow in the case in question. The grass of the ground could be let at a very considerablt alue, so that it would be of use even when noe mployed for exercising cavalry.

On a division there were—

Ayes, 65; Noes, 23—Majority 42 in favour of the grant.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved 50,000l. for the Caledonian canal.

Mr. Brougham said that they had been accustomed to vote thousands every year for this canal, of the ultimate advantage of which the strongest doubts had been entertained. But a new argument had been lately discovered in its favour. Engineers had declared this work quite useless, and said that it would be impossible to work it on account of the narrowness of the lakes, and the violent and variable gusts of wind to which they were exposed. One engineer, whose skill and experience had made British engineers celebrated over all Europe—this venerable engineer, whose name it was unnecessary for him to mention, had loudly and decidedly pronounced it useless. But an extraordinary invention, which had been discovered long after the work had been begun, made it now quite practicable and useful. All objections were removed by the steam-boat. Thousands had been expended, and, if mankind had not discovered a new invention, those thousands had as well been thrown into the bottom of the canal. If the bounds of human knowledge had not been extended, the canal had been useless. This might have happened once; but, as another invention was not likely to be discovered so seasonably in other cases, he trusted gentlemen would not again lavish money in such a manner. *(a laugh.)*

Lord Binning defended the object originally contemplated. The canal had been commenced at the requisition of the Baltic trade in Liverpool and north of Ireland, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation of the North Seas. There was a great difference between the certainty of inutility, and the necessity of using steam-boats. Mr. Brougham asked how much had been altogether expended on this work?

Mr. Arbuthnot replied, that 700,000l. had now been expended.

Mr. W. Smith said, that it could not be the wish of any member to resist the grant, now that the prospect of utility was greater than ever.

Mr. Arbuthnot said that he had formerly been found fault with for proposing too small a sum, and he was now found fault with for proposing too much. *(a laugh.)*

Mr. C. Grant, jun. protested against the idea of refusing the sums required now, since another 40,000l. would probably finish this great work.

Mr. Brougham had had no intention to resist the grant, but he was very sorry to hear that 40,000l. more would be required.

The sum was then granted.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved 2,397l. for retired allowances to officers and others who had had the superintendence of the military roads in Scotland; these roads having been now placed under the care of the commissioners for Highland roads and bridges.

Mr. F. Douglas wished to be informed how it had happened that these allowances were not given till now? It was four years since the change mentioned had taken place. Since that period his much lamented relation, Sir John Anstruther, had died; and his successor, Colonel Anstruther, one of the retired officers in question, had consequently the control of a certain number of burghs in the county of Fife, for which the learned Lord-Advocate of Scotland had lately been returned to parliament. Was it in consequence of so many burghs being put under the control of government, that the retired allowances were at length brought forward?

Mr. Arbuthnot assured the hon. member that names had nothing to do with the present motion. The name of Colonel Anstruther had never been under the consideration of goverment. He had never had any communication, directly, or indirectly, with him on the subject. He was an excellent gentleman, but his manner in urging this claim should rather have prevented the grant, from the natural feelings of human nature. It was delayed so long only that the reality of the claim might be fully ascertained.

Mr. W. Smith said that the principle of compensation was in this case extended too far. They had not been disqualified for other service by this employment; they had rather been made more capable by it.

The sum was voted.

The following sums were next voted:

120,000l. for civil contingencies.

14,500l. (we could not hear for what).

26,000l. for Treasury contingencies.

5,500l. for the officers of receipt in the exchequer.

11,500l. for extraordinary expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

23,500l. for the officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

37,000l. for repairs on public buildings.

10,000l. for the roads between Bangor and Clink.

13,500l for the British Museum.

3,650l. for improvements in Westminsster.

20,000l. for a bridge over the Menai, near Bangor ferry.

1,000l. for the support of the veterinary college.

78,580l. for the maintenance of the military college at Sandhurst.

10,000l. for augmenting the provision made for the poor clergy of Scotland.

13,625l. to defray extraordinary charges on the exchequer.

159,658l. to make good deficiences in the grants of last year.

100,000l. in aid of Queen Anne's bounty to the poor clergy.

Mr. W. Smith obsered, that as this grant had been once omitted, he had apprehended that the sums voted for the erection of new churches would this year have likewise superseded the necessity of renewing it.

The sum of 18,000,000l. was then voted for the discharge of exchequer-bills issued in the course of the last year.

Mr. Tierney inquired whether any arrangement had been entered into between the chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank, with regard to the payment of the loan of 3,000,000l. advanced upon exchequer-bills.

Mr. Lushington intimated, that his right hon. friend was engaged in negotiation for rendering the public balances deposited with the Bank available for the public service, and that provision would be made for the discharge of the loan of 3,000,000l. by the arrangement which might be expected to take place on that subject.

Mr. Huskisson stated, that no difference of opinion existed on any part of the proposed arrangement between the Treasury and the Bank; but considerable difficulties were interposed by the present forms and practice of the Exchequer. These difficulties it was now too late in the session to attempt to remove by any legislative enactment. In the course of the next session, he had no doubt that some plan would be carried into effect for rendering the interest on the balances in the hands of the Bank applicable to the public service.

Sir J. Newport contended, that the negotiation between the Treasury and the Bank ought to have commenced at an earlier period of the session, and that it was extremely important that it should be brought to a close during the sitting of parliament, which might then sanction the arrangement at once, and remove those difficulties which might otherwise retard its execution till the next year.

On the motion of Lord Palmerston, the sum of 850l. was voted for the purchase of a piece of ground near the Royal Military Asylum at Southampton.

The house having resumed, it was moved that the report of the committee of supply be received.

Mr. Warre considered this as a proper opportunity for making a few observations on an account which he held in his hand, relating to the amountand applications of the sums of money received from France, by virtue of two treaties concluded in the year 1815. By one of those treaties the sum of 125,000,000 of francs was stipulated to be paid to this country in the nature of an indemnity for the expenses we had incurred in the prosecution of the war. This sum, as far as it had been paid, he had expected to see brought in aid of the revenue for the domestic service of the year, and that this country would have been relieved to that extent. It was known, that by another treaty France had engaged to pay a certain sum for the maintenance of the British army of occupation. He recollected that copies of this treaty had been no sooner received, than a noble friend of his had declared in another place, that the sum was inadequate to its object; and it now appeared that 800,000l. additional had been employed as a donative to the British army, since the second occupation of Paris. Of the 125,000,000 of francs, about 61,000,000 had been received, and it was remarkable what had been its application. Above 14,000,000 had been paid into the military chest of France, towards the expenses of the army of occupation. A further sum had been applied in the same way in the form of prize-money. With respect to all this, he had no objections to urge; but when he saw that a much larger sum, amounting to 1,400,000l. sterling, had been remitted to this country, he began to entertain hopes that we had gained something for the service of the year; but he soon discovered that it had been all sent back to France, and there expended in some way or other. On looking at the whole amount of the money received from the French government, it would be seen that it was very considerable. For the satisfaction of private claims we had agreed to relinquish the demand for prisoners of war, and a sum of 250,000,000 of francs had been declared to be due on this account. About three millions and a half sterling had been received before the late compromise took place, and he feared that we had been but very inconsiderable gainers by surrendering our public claims on account of prisoners of war. Instead of obtaining any thing in aid of the revenue, the whole sum which had been received on account of the public had been applied in the prosecution of objects abroad.

Lord Castlereaeh observed, that the sums received from France had enabled us to accomplish all the objects recognized by Parliament as expedient, with a view to our present policy on the frontiers of the French teritory, without bringing any charge upon this country. The new line of fortresses, the expense of which had been estimated at 2,000,000l. had thus created no incumbrance upon our resources. If the hon. member had examined the former accounts, he would have seen that it never had been calculated that the French contributions would be sufficient to discharge all the expenses of the British army of occupatiou, whose pay and allowances were considerably greater than those of any of the allied forces. The money remitted here partly defrayed extraordinary charges arising in this country, and was partly sent back in a circuitous but necessary course of payments. The money payable by France never was intended in the shape of indemnity for the expenses of the war, but simply as a sum of money, useful as far as it would go, and applicable to any purpose. The Dutch fortresses were important to us as a measure of general policy, and it should be recollected that we had received a consideration for the expense by the cession of the Dutch colonies. With regard to private claims. about three millions and a half had been received and applied to their liquidation; but as many still remained unsatisfied, and, being of a doubtful nature, likely to be litigated, it had been judged most advisable to compromise them by accepting a round sum at once in lieu of them. He believed this arrangement was satisfactory to the British creditors; but it ought to be understood that there were counter-claims on the part of France, which considerably diminished the balance due to this country.

Mr. Tierney complained that the house had no knowledge of the manner in which the sums paid by France had been expended. All they knew was, that a very exorbitant proportion of them had been applied to the service of the army, and that nothing was applicable to the necessities of this country at home. Where we expected to receive, all the consolation afforded by the noble lord for the disappointment was—that we had nothing to pay.

Mr. Warre and Lord Castlereagh explained, after which the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. Lushington, the house resolved itself into a committee of ways and means. The ordinary estimates for the year were referred to the committee, when

Mr. Lushington rose. and noved a sum for old naval and victualling stores, and the sum of 11,007,000l. for exchequer-bills.

The resolutions being agreed to,

Mr. Tierney rose, and made some observations respecting the delay in furnishing the house with the finance accounts for the year. He trusted that, in future, they would be laid upon the table early in the session, in order that members might have an opportunity of perusing and considering them, before the respective branches of the public services came to be discussed.

Sir John Newport made a complaint of the same nature, more particuiarly as related to the Irish acounts.

Mr. Goulburn stated, that the papers had been furnished a considerable time back, but were afterwards withdrawn, as the accounts from Ireland had not arrived. In another year, some new regulations would be adopted, in order that the accounts of both countries might be presented at the earliest possible period.

The resolutions were then ordered to be reported to-morrow.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, MAY 23.

The Royal assent was given to the following bills by commission; the commissioners were the Lord-Chancellor, the Marquis of Winchelsea, and Lord Shaftesbury:—The Irish spirits intercourse-bill, the pardon under the Great Seal fees bill, the Royal Irish canal bill, the Aberdeen paving and lighting bill, the Oxford, Liverpool, and City of York gas-light bills, the sugar-duties bill, the glass-duties bill, the West India importation-bill, the action of assault amendment bill, the Irish court-house bill, Sykes's hydrometer bill, the London duty amendment bill, the Edinburgh gas-light bill, and several private bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, MAY 23.

The House was summoned to the House of Peers to hear the Royal assent given to several public and private bills, for which see the lord's report.

On the return of the Speaker, the following bills were read a third time, and passed:—The Duke of Kent's annuity, the Irish grand jury presentments, the slave trade acts' amendment, the foreigners' smuggling, the Scottish distilleries, the workmen's wages, and the watch and ward bills The undermentioned bills were reported:—the Irish fever hospital, the lottery, the militia pay, the Irish assessed taxes, and the Irish Bank restriction bills. The national debt commissioners and the tobacco importation bills, were read a second time, and committed for Monday.—The house went into committees on the following bills: the madder duties, the silk bounties, the London coals, the Irish excise licenses, the vinegar duties, and the Irish commercial exchequer bills' bills.—The report of the committee on the act of the 57th of the King, relative to the duties on salt, was brought up. The resolution for reducing the duty on rock salt, used for the purposes of agriculture, from 10l. to 5l. per ton, was agreed to, and a bill ordered accordingly.

Mr. F. ROBINSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of navy prize-money.

Mr. THORNTON brought in a bill to regulate the sale of bread by bakers residing more than ten miles' distance from the metropolis. The bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

On bringing up the report of the committee of supply,

Mr. CALCRAFT repeated his objections to the grant of 15,000l. for the purchase of ground at Hounslow, as an exercising ground for cavalry. He could not but consider it a waste of money.

The resolution was then agreed to as were the other resolusions.

The other orders of the day being thereupon disposed of, the house adjourned to Monday.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, MAY 21.

THE QUEENSBERRY LEGACIES.

THOMAS V. MONTGOMERY.

Sir ARTHUR PIGGOTT stated, that this was the petition of the defendant, Sir James Montgomery, the personal representative of his late wife, praying that the Master's report might be confirmed. It appeared that the late wife of the defendant had been bequeathed the sum of 10,000l. by the way of legacy for her separate use, by the late Duke of Queensberry, and that she, on the 11th of October, 1814, made her will, by which she bequeathed all her real and personal property to her husband, the defendant. The Master, by his first report, found the will was valid, and that the defendant was entitled to the legacy, with 450£. interest, from the year 1814; and by a second report the Master awarded a further sum of 2,081£. to be due as interest up to the 12th of March, 1818. Letters of administration had been granted to the defendant, by the Prerogative Court, on the 19th of March last. Under these considerations, he (the learned Counsel) had no doubt but his Honour would grant the prayer of the petition.

His Honour the VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I cannot see any occasion for a further reference to the Master. I am therefore of opinion that the report ought to be confirmed. I am more inclined to do this, because I see by the will of the testator, the wife of the defendant, that he was appointed her trustee, on which he has obtained letters of administration, independently of his being beneficially interested.—Motion granted.

EAST-INDIA TRADE.—The trade between Liverpool and India is rapidly on the increase. In 1816 there arrived from India 8 vessels—3,831. tons. In 1817 there were 17 arrivals—7,338 tons; and this year, up to the 5th May, 10 arrivals—4,705 tons.

LETTER
TO
LORD SIDMOUTH.
BY
Gibbons Merle.

My Lord,

If your Lordship has ever found a supporter in the individual who is now compelled to make an appeal to the British nation, which you ought to have been wise and just enough to prevent, it was because that individual had been made the dupe of false professions, specious declarations, and pretended attachment to the rights and liberties of Englishmen.

When your Lordship, in a private interview, assumed the mask of patriotism, and canted about virtue and morality; when you expressed a regret that the hard duties of your office imposed upon you the unpleasing task of judgement, on deluded victims: when you talked of the numbers whom you had restored to their homes and to their families,— and the common cant of senators was taken for the genuine tone of feeling: when my defence of Mr. Wooler's private character was received by you with pretended pleasure, accompanied by a solemn assurance of respect for those who advocated the cause of civil liberty, declaring that you were averse to none but demagogues and slanderers; I thought you honest; and I received as truth your positive assertion that your conduct towards the unfortunate objects of your power had been prompted by regard for the great mass of your fellow-countrymen. I was deceived!! To my shame I will confess it; and yet, when I consider that wiser and better men have been deceived by false professions from exalted characters, I know not why I should be ashamed of having yielded to an impression which is common to youth though it is fortunately denied to experience. Now that I look back upon your empty vows of patriotism, my only consolation is, that the glitter of authority did not rob me of my integrity, and render me a pander to corruption.

Your Lordship has read the pages of the *White Dwarf*, and declared your approbation of them; because, while they advocated the just views of government against the base attacks of unprincipled individuals, they were not prostitute to an unqualified support of every ministerial measure. If I conld believe that you and your colleagues in office were ever attached to the British Constitution, I would also believe the assertion made by you to an exalted personage a week ago, that *you knew my value*, but I have learned a hard lesson of experience in politics, which has confirmed my belief, that "a man *may* smile and smile, and be a villain."

Your attempt to stifle my just indignation by a common trick of flattery, would have disgraced any minister but Lord Sidmouth. My Lord, you did *not* know my value: it is not in my pen; it lies not in those common accidents which make one man more powerful than another; the only value that I can boast, is a sacred blessing which has been denied to courtiers, as a compensation to the poor, the humble, and the persecuted, by which they are raised above the sordid sons of avarice and ambition;— the blessing of integrity! a quality but little *marketable at Whitehall*, it should seem; though at some future time, when corruption shall have lost its influence, this now neglected boon of providence will be demanded as a passport by a higher power than the Sovereign of the Home Department.

If your Lordship *did* know my value, you should have told me, three months ago, that integrity was not wanted by the patron (the well-meaning though silly patron as I once thought him) of a Castles and an Oliver. A plain declaration

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is honourable even to guilt: the man who tells us that he is a rogue honestly protects us from imposition; but your Lordship would enjoy the reputation of virtue and morality, without studying to deserve it. If a grain of candour had existed in the composition of your nature, I should have been spared the suffering and the insult which I have experienced. Your Lordship *knew my value!* Alas! my Lord, your conduct has proved that a loyalist without corruption, is valueless and insignificant. It is in the filthy columns of "*The New Times*," in the contemptible rhapsodies of "*The Courier*," that your Lordship must look for sentiments congenial with your own. "*The White Dwarf*" was never made the vehicle of corruption; the communications of even the *Under Secretary of State* would not have insertion there if they contained a libel on the British people.

The man who advocated the liberty of the press, and refused to snpport a [illegible]te unfeeling and unconstitutional at[illegible]mpt to increase the burthens of a suf[illegible]ng people; who, in a publication sup[illegible]ed, or rather *engaged* to be support[illegible] honorable patronage, indignant[illegible]nded "Who that had an *En*[illegible]*l* would *bend* before a *military* [illegible]"—Such a man could not long [illegible]an object of *regard*, though *neglect, and insult*, might possi[illegible]n appeal to the feelings of the *people*, render him an object of [illegible] weak and designing ministry.

[illegible] your Lordship, by the *Under* [illegible] *of State*, undertook to forward [illegible]iews in the cause of *Government*, [illegible]om *ministers*, in their perso[illegible]ty, and agreed to certain sti[illegible]f independence, which have [illegible]mplied with, I did not ima[illegible] was expected to barter away [illegible] and make infamy my guaran[illegible]e punctuality of those engage[illegible] If I had been desired by your [illegible]ordship to sacrifice a character as ho[illegible]orable, perhaps, even in the worldly [illegible]cceptation of birth and ancestry, as [illegible]our own, I should have spurned your [illegible]ffer with indignation, and have avoided [illegible] connection which has been the ruin of [illegible]y prospects and the sacrifice of my dear[illegible]st expectations. The worst and basest of [illegible]ankind become spies, informers, and assassins; but a man who has any real or accidental pride to stimulate his honesty, will scorn the patronage of power when it is to be purchased by falsehood and servility. My Lord, I thought you just, virtuous, and sincere: would to God I could think so still! I am too much a lover of [illegible] country, and too much averse to those who make the just authorities of the realm, and their Sovereign himself subservient to the ends of anarchy and confusion not to feel as I ought to do in an exposure of this nature.

The world must not think that, because a course of wanton irritation has driven me to a public act of duty, which my feelings would willingly have spared me, I am less the friend of loyalty or less the enemy of unprincipled resistance to authority. If your Lordship be the virtuous man that you pretend to be, this exposure will have the good effect of rendering you more cautious, and, if possible, a little more wise for the future; if, on the contrary, the charges alleged against you, in so many quarters, of your incapacity, which you have taught me not to doubt, and of your want of feeling, which you have made me perceive, be true; the publication of your private conduct as a minister, will sharpen up the languid tone of public indignation, and direct the justice of the people from the undefined opposition to government, to the expulsion of an inefficient ministry.

I am well aware that all who question the propriety of your measures, incur the prospect of *ministerial vengeance*: how, then, can I do other than suppose that you will anxiously exert yourself to punish what you are pleased to call "the inconsistency" of my conduct? But times are not as they were, my Lord; unfortunately for your sagacity, men are altered. The falling off in human nature strikes at the very root of your authority. *Attorney Generals* have less acuteness in their profession; and have so little wit that from a whole bundle of *independence* they can extract no libel: juries have lost the little common sense that they once possessed, and no longer see the wisdom and justice of your measures: and the very judges who feed upon your patronage, are so ungrateful for your bounty, that they no longer call themselves the agents of your vengeance, but the friends and protectors of the people.

Thus you see, my Lord, that though you and your Under Secretary of State, and the very pompous gentleman at the Treasury, may think me, as I am sure you do, a very intemperate, and therefore a very dangerous, character; and proceed to pass condemnation on me not as a *liar* and a *slanderer*, for thank God I have proof of the contrary, but as an enemy to falsehood, and a foolish fellow without servility to wait the pleasure of every jackanapes in office; I say though you should do all this, I have three strong chances in my favour. The Attorney General has not wit, or, as I should say, not wickedness enough to find a libel where there is none; or, if he should, the Judges of England are too just to recommend the punishment of truth forced into action by an irritation of no common nature; and even though *they* should err, there is a sure and steady justice left in the hearts of those who would pronounce the verdict.

You fancy yourself secure because you imagine that I cannot *consistently* expose your conduct; but your security is as vain as your professions of patriotism have been specious and imposing. With our private cause of difference the British nation would have but little right to interfere, if your conduct as a miuister had not been intimately connected with the subject.—You may think that the wiser part in me would be an adherence to your Lordship's views, and the use of that flattery which you have basely practised on an humble individual.—While I thought you honest in your professions of attachment to this unhappy country, I was willing to support with my little aid the administration of which you are a distinguished member; the weakness of your intellect was forgotten in the supposition of your goodness; but when I found that your colleagues were "rotten at the core;" that the liberties of the people, the sacred freedom of the press, the very life-blood of the constitution, were at stake; I felt it time to avow my independence, and to declare that, though my loyalty was mistaken for servility, I was incapable of treachery to my fellow-countrymen. I will not deny that I owe to the indiscretion of certain individuals that truth which their hypocrisy would have concealed for ever; but having once discovered, from an experience of which I shall long retain a deep remembrance, that the weakness and the folly of those whom I once thought virtuous, are not more considerable than their want of faith and honesty; I owe to myself and to my country a statement of facts, which your official agents would have the impudence, though they want the confidence, to deny, if, fortunately for my insulted reputation, the proofs were not before me.

My Lord, I have deserved your flattery and your hollow declarations; for how could I suppose that the man who condemned the choice of *Oliver*, and advocated the freedom of political discussion, could be valued by those whose real aim, notwithstanding all their professions of the contrary, is a subjugation of every just and honorable feeling? Tired of your patronage, which I can no longer retain, because you have convinced me that it would be disgraceful; disgusted by your compromising spirit, and justly irritated by a course of wanton folly and duplicity; I turn from your Lordship as from a man with whom I can no longer hold honorable commerce; and, confident of my own integrity, though I may have erred in my opinion of your intentions, I will appeal to a British people in a candid justification of my motives.

Do not imagine, my Lord, that in condemning your deceit and falsehood I shall run into an extreme, and exchange loyalty for sedition. I have still the same disposition to advocate the cause of good order, against the attacks of anarchists: and I trust that, although my conviction of your Lordship's incapacity is decided and irrevocable, I shall always be alive to the necessity of supporting an established government, and of upholding the sacred character of our constitution. Whatever may be my value or my insignificance, I promise in my future endeavours, to proceed on a ground of thorough independence.

With me the conduct of ministe rs once proved to be improper, will meet with honest reprobation; but I will support them in every act of justice, wisdom, and propriety; and I promise to praise even *you*, my Lord, when I shall find that your conduct is directed to the general welfare of the British nation.

I am,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedt. Servt.
GIBBONS MERLE.

April 25, 1818.

ROYAL INCOMES.—The following is a correct return of all income received by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, arising from military, naval, or civil appointments, pensions, or other emoluments; as well as all grants out of the Admiralty droits made to them since the year 1800

ANNUAL INCOME.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.			
Out of Consolidated Fund	£20,500	0	0
As Admiral of the Fleet	1,095	0	0
As Ranger of Bushy Park; which is appropriated to pay the fees and claims of subordinate officers	187	9	8
Total	£21,782	9	8
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.			
Out of Consolidated Fund	£18,000	0	0
As Governor of Gibraltar, with Staff Pay, and Contingent Allowances	6,517	18	4
As Colonel of the Royal Scotch Regiment of Foot	613	2	6
As Ranger of Hampton Court Little Park; which is appropriated to pay the Fees and Salaries of subordinate officers	74	9	4
Total	£25,205	4	2
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.			
Out of Consolidated Fund	£18,000	0	0
As Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Hussars	1,008	10	10
Total	£19,008	10	10
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.			
Out of Consolidated Fund	£18,000	0	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge			
Out of Consolidated Fund	£18,000	0	0
As Colonel of the Coldstream Guards	882	15	7
Total	£18,882	15	7

NOTE—Beside the incomes derived from the above-mentioned sources, the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, draw some emolument from the allowance for clothing their respective regiments; but the amonut thereof cannot be stated, as it fluctuates according to the number of men required to be clothed, the station on which the regiments may be serving, and the prices of the articles furnished.

GRANT OUT OF THE ADMIRALTY DROITS.

To the Duke of Clarence, 8th April, 1806.		£20, 000
To Duke of Kent, 10th Oct. 1805. .	£10,000	
8th April, 1806...	10,000	20,000
To Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 14, 1805	15,000	
8th April, 1809.	5,000	20,000
To Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 14, 1805	15,000	
8th April, 1809	5,000	20,000
To Duke of Sussex, 8th April, 1809. ...		20,000
To Duke of Cambridge, 8th April, 1806		20,000

NOTE—On the 15th of October, 1813, the sum of 20,000*l.* was advanced, by way of loan, to the Duke of Clarence, to be repaid by quarterly instalments of 200*l* each; of which six instalmens have been paid. On the 14th of July, 1816, the sum of 6000*l.* was advanced, by way of loan, to the Duke of Kent; of which two instalments of 600*l.* have been repaid.

By Parliamentary papers of 1816, it appears, that the Board of Works refused the Duke of Clarence 80*l.* for the repair of his brewing utensils at Bushey. By a similar document we find the public was charged 50*l.* or 60*l.* for the interment of the Duke of Cumberland's still-born child!

Selections.

BEPPO.

(Continued from our Gazette of the 7th October.)

The Venetian dames are thus described:—

XI.

They've pretty faces yet, those same Venetians.
Black eyes, arch'd brows, and sweet expressions still,
Such as of old were copied from the Grecians,
In ancient arts by moderns mimick'd ill;
And like so many Venuses of Titian's
(The best's at Florence—see it, if ye will,)
They look when leaning over the balcony,
As stepping from a picture by Giorgione.

XII.

Whose tints are truth and beauty at their best;
And when you to Manfrini's palace go,
That picture (howsoever fine the rest)
Is loveliest to my mind of all the show;
It may perhaps be also to *your* zest,
And that's the cause I rhyme upon it so,
'Tis but a portrait of his son, and wife,
And self; but *such* a woman! love in life!

XIII.

Love in full life and length, not love ideal,
No, not ideal beauty, that fine name,
But something better still, so very real,
That the sweet model must have been the same;
A thing that you would purchase, beg, or steal,
Were't not impossible, besides a shame:
The face recals some face, as 'twere with pain,
You once have seen, but ne'er will see again;

XIV.

One of those forms which flit by us, when we
Are young, and fix our eyes on every face;
And, oh! the loveliness at times we see
In momentary gliding, the soft grace,
The youth, the bloom, the beauty which agree,
In many a nameless being we retrace,
Whose course and home we knew not, nor shall know,
Like the lost Pleiad seen no more below.*

XV.

I said that like a picture by Giorgione
Venetian women were, and so they are,
Particularly seen from a balcony,
(For beauty's sometimes best set off afar)
And there, just like a heroine of Goldoni,
They peep from out the blind, or over the bar;
And, truth to say, they're mostly very pretty,
And rather like to show it, more's the pity!

Laura is then introduced as follows:—

XXII.

She was old, not young, nor at the years
Which certain people call a "*certain age.*"
Which yet the most uncertain age appears,
Because I never heard, nor could engage
A person yet by prayers, or bribes, or tears,
To name, define by speech, or write on page,
The period meant precisely by that word,—
Which surely is exceedingly absurd.

XXIII.

Laura was blooming still, had made the best
Of time, and time returned the compliment,
And treated her genteely, so that drest,
She looked extremly well where'er she went;
A pretty woman is a welcome guest,
And Laura's brow a frown ha d rarely bent.
Indeed she shone all smiles, and seemed to flatter
Mankind with her black eyes for looking at her.

XXIV.

She was a married woman; tis convenient,
Because in Christian countries 'tis a rule
To view their little slips with eyes more lenient;
Whereas, if single ladies play the fool,
(Unless within the period intervenient,
A well-tuned wedding makes the scandal cool)
I don't know how they ever can get over it,
Excepr they manage never to discover it.

After describing the person of Beppo, his departure and long absence, the character, of the vice-husband is thus delineated:

XXX.

And then he was a count, and then he knew
Music, and dancing, fidding, French and Tuscan;
The last not easy, be it known to you,
For few Italians speech the right Etruscan.
He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and buskin;
And no Venetian audience could endure a
Song, scene, or air, when he cried "seccatura."

XXXI.

His "bravo" was decisive, for that sound
Hushed "academie," sighed in silent awe;
The fiddlers trembled as he looked around,
For fear of some false note's detected flaw,
The "prima donna's" tuneful heart would bound,
Dreading the deep damnation of his "bah!"
Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wished him five fathom under the Rialto.

XXXII.

Then he was faithful, too, as well as amorous;
So that no sort of female could complain,
Although they're now and then a little clamorous,
He never put the pretty souls in pain;
His heart was one of those which most enamour us,
Wax to receive, and marble to retain.
He was a lover of the good old school,
Who still become more constant as they cool.

---

* "Quæ *septem* dici *sex* tamen esse solent."—Ovid

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

We have next an account of the Italian *custom*, which is urged as an excuse or the conduct of Laura :—

XXXV.

Besides, within the Alps, to every woman
(Although, God knows, it is a grievous sin.)
'Tis I may say, permitted to have *two* men;
I can't tell who first brought the custom in,
But "Cavalier Serventes" are quite common,
And no one notices, nor cares a pin;
And we may call this (not to say the worst)
A *second* marriage which corrupts the *first*.

XXXVI.

The word was formerly a "Cicisbeo."
But *that* is now grown vulgar and indecent;
The Spaniards call the person a "*Cortejo* *,"
For the same mode subsists in Spain, though lately recent;
In short it reaches from the Po to Teio,
And may perhaps at last be o'er the sea sent.
But Heaven Preserve Old England from much courses!
Or what becomes of damages and divorces?

XXXVII.

But "Cavalier Servente" is the phrase
Used in politest circle to express
This supernumerary slave, who stays
Close to the Lady as a part of dress,
Her word the only law which he obeys,
His is no sinecure, as you may guess;
Coach, servants, gondola, he goes to call,
And carries fan, and tippet, gloves, and shawl.

The author after explaining this Italian *usage*, digresses into a description of the climate, and language and women of Italy; and then returns to England—

XXXIX.

I like on Autumn evenings to ride out,
Without being forc'd to bid my groom be sure
My cloak is round his middle strapp'd about,
Because the skies are not the most secure;
I know too that, if stopp'd upon my route,
Where the green alleys windingly allure,
Reeling with *grapes* red waggons choke the way,—
In England 'twould be dung, dust, or a dray.

XL.

I also like to dine on becaficas,
To see the Sun set, sure he'll rise to-morrow,
Not through a mysty morning twinkling weak as
A drunken man's dead eye in maudlin sorrow,
But with all Heaven t' himself; that day will break as
Beauteous as cloudless, nor forc'd to borrow
That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers
Where tecking London's smoky cauldron simmers.

XLI.

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,
And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,
With syllables which breathe of the sweet South,
And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in,
That not a single accent seems uncouth,
Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting guttural
Which we've oblig'd to hiss; and spit, and sputter all.

XLII.

I like the women too (forgive my folly),
From the rich peasant-cheek of ruddy bronze,
And large black eyes that flash on you a volley
Of rays that says a thousand things at once,
To the high dame's brow, more melancholy,
But clear, and with a wild and liquid glance,
Heart on her lips, and soul within her eyes,
Soft as her clime, and sunny as her skies.

XLIII.

Eye of the land which still is Paradise!
Italian beauty! didst thou not inspire
† Raphael, who died in thy embrace, and vies
With all we know of Heaven, or can desire,
In what he hath bequeath'd us?—in what guise,
Though flashing from the fervour of the lyre,
Would *words* describe thy past and present glow,
Which yet Canova can create below?

XLIV.

"England! with all thy faults, I love thee still,"
I said at Calais, and have not forgot it;
I like to speak and lucubrate my fill;
I like the government (but that is not it);
I like the freedom of the press and quill;
I like the Habeas Corpus (when we've got it)
I like a parliamentary debate,
Particularly when 'tis not too late;

XLV.

I like the taxes, when they're not too many;
I like a sea-coal fire, when not too dear;
I like a beef-steak, too, as well as any;
Have no objection to a pot of beer;
I like the weather, when it is not rainy,
That is, I like two months of every year.
And so God save the Regent, Church, and King!
Which means that I like all and every thing.

XLVI.

Our standing army, and disbanded seamen,
Poor's rate, Reform, my own, the nation's debt,
Our little wars just to show we are free men,
Our trifling bankruptcies in the Gazette,
Our cloudy climate, and our chilly women,
All these I can forgive, and those forget,
And greatly venerate our recent glories,
And wish they were not owing to the Tories.

After this digression, which is admitted to be

"A sin that by degress
Becomes exceeding tedious to the mind,"—

the author returns to Laura and her lover, and thus describes their arrangement :—

L.

The Count and Laura made their new arrangement,
Which lasted, as arrangements sometimes do,
For half a dozen years without estrangement;
They had their little differences, too;
Those jealous whiffs which never any change meant;
In such affairs there probably are few
Who have not had this pouting sort of squabble, are few
From sinners of high station to the rabble.

LI.

But on the whole, they were a happy pair,
As happy as unlawful love could make them;
The Gentleman was fond, the lady fair,
Their chains so slight, 'twas not worth while to break them;
The world beheld them with indulgent air;
The pious only wish'd "the devil take them!"
He took them not; he very often waits,
And leaves old sinners to be young ones baits.

LII.

But they were young: Oh! what without our youth
Would love be! What would youth be without love!
Youth lends it joy, and sweetness, vigour, truth,
Heart, soul, and all that seems as from above;
But, languishing with years, it grows uncouth—
One of few things experience don't improve,
Which is, perhaps, the reason why the old fellows
Are always so preposterously jealous.

Laura's dress the night of the Masqu'd ball at the Ridotto, and the "mixt company" are thus delineated :—

LIV.

Laura, when drest, was (as I sang before)
A pretty woman as was ever seen,
Fresh as the Angel o'er a new inn door,
Or frontispiece of a new Magazine,
With all the fashions which the last month wore,
Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between
That and the title-page, for fear the press
Should soil with parts of speech the parts of dress.

LVI.

For a "mixt company" implies that, save
Yourself and Friends, and half a hundred more,
Whom you may bow to without looking grave,
The rest are but a vulgar set, the bore
Of public places, where they basely brave
The fashionable stare of twenty score
Of well bred persons called "*the World*;" but I,
Although I know them, really don't know why.

RUSSIA.

Very considerable works in cast iron are now executed in Russia. A gate of this kind in the form of the antique triumphal arches, has just been erected in the space of four days at the entrance of the garden of Zarskoe-selo. The Emperor ordered the following inscription, in Russian and French, to be placed in the front of this monument: *To my dear companions in arms.* His Majesty was so well pleased with this work, that he has given directions for the construction of a pavilion adorned with a peristyle, and surmounted with a cupola, the whole of cast iron. At the riding-house for the Horse Guards, the statues of Castor and Pollux, executed in Italy, of Carrara marble, have just been set up. This edifice is an imitation of the temple of Minerva, at Cape Sunium. Prince Labanow is building, in Isaac's Place, a palace which will cost 3½ millions of rubles; it will be embelished with 42 columns of colossal size entirely of iron.

The Emperor has directed the anatomical cabinet of the Chevalier LODER, physician to his Majesty, so universally esteemed as an anatomist and professor, to be purchased for the Academy of Medicine of Moscow. This cabinet is well known to be one of the most complete of the kind, and to contain a great quantity of rare subject.

Capt. KRUSENSTERN in a letter to Capt. BURNEY, dated Revel, Oct. 1, 1817, informs him that letters had a few days before been received from Lieut. KOTZEBUE. On leaving Kamtschatka, in July, 1816, he sailed through Behring's Straits, and succeeded in ranging the coast of America to lat. 67°, where he discovered a large inlet extending far to the eastward. He was obliged to quit it without exploring the whole, but intended to resume his examination in the following year. Capt. Krusenstern does not himself believe that a communication exists between the North Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean, but remarks that the discovery of this inlet holds out some probability that one may yet be found.

The President Goussaut had acquired a reputation of that sort, that his name was made synonymous for any act of stupidity. One evening, when he had a large company, two gentlemen were playing at piquet; one of whom having discarded his game, exclaimed, without thinking, "By Jove! I am a perfect Goussaut."—The President, almost choked with rage, cried, "You are a fool."—"That's just what I called myself," said the Player.

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, replied with great simplicity, "Oh dear no, Sir, but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

THE TANNER AND SUPERVISOR.

A *Tanner*, who lov'd good eating and wine,
Invited a sharp *supervisor* to dine:
He came:—and the dinner proclaim'd by the guest,
'Most excellent! charming! and very well dress'd'.
Then the wine! Oh the wine was indeed ruby-bright
And he wish'd he could stop with the tanner all night
But no: it grew late, and he'd far got to roam,
And so with a 'good bye' was reeling it home.
'Twas dark, and the tan-yard rough, crooked, and flat;
When the sharp supervisor *fell into a vat.*
'Help! help!' was the bellow he utter'd aloud,
'Take me out;'—, Sir, I dare not', the tanner avow'd;
'*Full twelve hours' notice* I'm *bound down* to give,
Before I can *draw out a hide*, as I live;
And where I to do so, the truth is, d'ye see—
'You know very well I *excheguered* should be:
'However, be easy, and lessen your cries, man,
'*I'll send off immediately for the excise man!*'

A wit wishing to annoy a general officer of no great merit, who had affronted him, offered to publish a volume entitled, "The Exploits of the Famous General, ****." After the title-page there were only some *blank leaves.*

To Mr. Tilloch.

DEAR SIR,—I was happy in understanding from you that experiments were making at Edinburgh, to ascertain the ratio of quantity of rain caught at different heights; as that when ascertained will materially assist the meteorologist in comparing the results of quantities of rain shown by gauges in various situations. At present our information is very defective, as we know little more than the fact that the quantity of rain caught at a small variation of height,—as between the top and bottom of a steeple or house,—is materially different. In the year 1767 some experiments were made at Westminster. Two similar gauges were placed one at the top, the other at the bottom of the tower of the Abbey, and it was found in the course of twelve months that the highest gauge received or caught only twelve inches of rain; while the one placed on the ground caught nearly double; viz. twentytwo inches and a half. Other experiments were made in different places, with the same general result; which shows that the height the gauge is placed from the ground must be noted before comparative results can be deduced. We are in want of the ratio of quantity caught at any stated height when compared with that which may have fallen on the surface of the earth beneath. One step has been made by Mr. Dalton, who has shown in a gauge elevated 150 feet from the ground caught in winter *one half*, and in summer two-thirds as much as a gauge placed on the ground below. Yet still the general ratio of height and quantity is wanting and the ascertaining this question will be a valuable acquisition to meteorological science.

While this research is in progress, it may be agreeable to your readers to have a periodical statement of the quantity of rain that falls, and at the same time the quantity of evaporation that takes place from the surface of water.

The apparatus with which these observations are made, consists of a rain-gauge or ring (such as used by the Royal Society) of twelve inches in diameter; the water caught in this area is measured in laminæ of the one-thousandth of an inch thick, and the area of the ring.

The evaporating instrument consists of a vessel of the same area as the rain gauge, viz. tweve inches diameter and five inches deep, and is placed at the same height from the ground, and consequently receives an equal quantity of water as the rain-gauge. In the evaporator a known quantity of water is put, and the vessel is left open to the action of the air and sun; the surface of the water being protected from the depredation of birds, &c. by the intervention of a net of large meshes composed of fine wire. The registry of quantity of rain and evaporation is made weekly on the same day and hour; and the apparatus is fixed so that the upper edges or gauge-rings are four feet from the ground. I shall now proceed to give you the observations made since January 1817, and they will I trust prove sufficiently curious to attract notice. I am, dear sir, yours,
Croydon, Jan. 1818. H. HOWSON.

* For the received accounts of the cause of Raphael's death; see his Lives.

† "Cortejo" is pronounced "Carteho," with an aspirate, according to the Arabseque guttural. It means what there is as yet no precise name for in England, though the practice is as common as in any tramontane country whatever.

Bombay,

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Cotton Abaaood,	per Surat Candy		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds		215 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.		150 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			120 0 00
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Rice unboiled 1 sort,	per Bag		7 2 00
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Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.		9 2 00
Raw Silk Naukeen,	per pucka seer	nominal	14 0
Raw Silk Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	nominal	13 0
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	nominal	12
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	nominal	11
Salt petre,	per Bag		
Gunnees,	per 100		
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.		
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto		
Ghee Cauauchy,	per Surat Maun		
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Para		
Gram Surat,	per ditto do.		
Paddy,	per ditto Moora		
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund		
Jengely do.	per do.		
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robin		
Bhatacole,	ditto		
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maun		
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Can of 22 Maun or 821 lo		
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 2 Mds. or 616		
Cardamuns 1 sort,	per Surat Ma of 42 seers		
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. 21 Mds. or 588		
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.		
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.		110 0
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds		40 0
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.		60 0
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins		24 0
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds		25 0
Ditto boiled,			30 0
Sago,	per Maund		2 0
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund		48 0
Vermillion,	per Bundle		1 2
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers nominal		25 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers		12 0 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund		11 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.		65 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound		4 0 00
Mace,	per pound		4 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.		0 1 25
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers		15 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto		none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto		none
Almonds,	per do. do.		5 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.		4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers		12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy		75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound		15 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.		25 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy		65 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto		50 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto		60 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.		12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.		17 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.		11 0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund		20 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.		21 0 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.		66 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto		50 0 0
Tar,	per Barrel		8 0 000
Tin Plates,	per ditto		20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.		12 0 00
White lead,	per do.		14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallons		7 0 00
Gin,	per large case		30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon		1 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100		227 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100		206 0 00
Venetians,	per 100		500 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100		

Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee
Freight to England 12 £. per Ton.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras par.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at a discount of 10 per Cent.
Marine Stores of all kinds.
When purchased separately 10 per Cent. advance.